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Trait emotional intelligence and somatic complaints with reference to positive and negative mood

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This study examined the relationship between trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) and somatic complaints after controlling for positive and negative affect (PA and NA). 362 volunteers (222 males) completed the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form (TEIQue-SF), the Somatic Complaint List (SCL), and the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scales (PANAS). Results showed that high trait EI is positively correlated to PA and negatively correlated to NA and somatic complaints, but that it can predict somatic complaints over and above PA and NA. These findings highlight the protective role of trait EI in mental and physical health.

Keywords: trait emotional self-efficacy; mood; incremental validity; PANAS; TEIQue

Cross-cultural validation of the “International Affective Picture System” (IAPS) on a sample from Bosnia and Herzegovina

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In this study the normative ratings of the International Affective Picture System (IAPS, Center for the Study of Emotion and Attention [CSEA], 1995) were compared with the ratings from a Bosnian sample. Seventy-two psychology undergraduates from the University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) rated valence, dominance and arousal for a stratified sample of 60 pictures that was selected from the IAPS. Reliability coefficients indicate that the self-report ratings are internally consistent. The affective ratings from our sample correlated strongly with the North American ratings at: .95, .81 and .91, respectively for valence, arousal and dominance. Consistent with expectations, mean valence and dominance ratings did not differ significantly between the Bosnian and North American sample. Furthermore, plotting of the Bosnian valence and arousal ratings results in a similar boomerang shaped distribution as the North American affective ratings. Taken together, findings obtained from the Bosnian sample confirm the cross-cultural validity of the IAPS.

Keywords: *IAPS, Validation study, Emotion, Cross-cultural comparison*

Predictors of party evaluation in post-conflict society – the case of Serbia

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The goal of present study is to increase understanding of evaluation of political parties by exploring their relations with dispositional constructs conceptually related to political behavior. These are: personality traits, social attitudes and the Ethos of conflict, which emerges from protracted violent conflict between societies. The conflict examined in this study involves Serbs and Albanians in Kosovo. Principal components analysis conducted on parties' preferences isolated two dimensions which can be broadly interpreted as Socio-liberal and National-conservative orientation. Regression analyses have shown that these two dimensions are explained mostly by the Ethos of conflict, followed by social attitudes and personality traits. Personality traits of Honesty and Originality predict evaluation towards Socio-liberal parties. High patriotism and a positive evaluation of one's own nation characterize supporters of National-conservative parties, while Socio-liberal participants have low patriotic attitudes and do not consider that the aims of Serbian politics in Kosovo automatically exclude the Kosovo Albanian aims.

Key words: party evaluation, personality, attitudes, Ethos of conflict

Discrimination of faces of the same and other race and gender modulated by familiarity

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This study aimed to replicate, for the first time on Serbian population, the own-race bias (ORB), a classical effect from the face perception domain. The ORB was additionally contrasted with familiarity and the own-gender bias (OGB).

Recognition accuracy for own race faces was higher in comparison both to African ($Z=3.29$, $p<0.01$) and Asian faces ($Z= 2.59$, $p<0.01$). The introduction of famous faces led to a significant drop in the ORB. However, in all of the conditions a “seen before” effect was measured, suggesting better recognition for own race faces, independent of familiarity.

The OGB was obtained for own-race faces ($\chi^2(28, 7) = 119, 34$ $p < 0, 05$), while there were no differences in recognition accuracy between the own and the other-race faces of the other gender. These results imply that the ORB could be explained, at least partially, by the OGB. However, these results were obtained on an exclusively female sample.

Keywords: *face perception, the own-race bias, the other-race effect, the own-gender bias, familiar faces*

Academic integrity “captured” by a personality-based test

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The main goal of this study was to develop and validate a personality-based academic integrity test which could serve as a predictor of students' academic dishonesty. A new Academic Integrity Test (AIT), based on methodological principles accepted in the field of work integrity, was created during this study. The test was developed on one student sample (N=350), and then validated on another (N=471).

Validation of the AIT confirmed its relations with three dimensions previously found to be consistent correlates of work integrity measures – Conscientiousness, Aggressiveness and Neuroticism, with the addition of Negative Valence. The correlation between the AIT and a cognitive ability measure was not significant, which is in accordance with previous research. The test retained significant relations with the aforementioned personality measures in simulated applicant condition (except with Neuroticism), leading to the conclusion that the AIT maintains construct validity in situations susceptible to self-presentation.

Key words: *academic integrity, integrity, personality traits, forced-choice test, faking*

Uloga znakovnog jezika u unapređivanju komunikativne sposobnosti i školskog uspeha dece sa oštećenim sluhom

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Kontroverza o efektima znakovnog jezika gluvih na njihova komunikativna i obrazovna postignuća, predmet je aktuelnih istraživanja kojima se prvi put priključuje ovo koje se bavi efektima srpskog znakovnog jezika. Primenjen je tip eksperimenta sa paralelnom grupom na uzorku od 60-oro dece sa oštećenjem sluha, uzrasta od 8 do 12 godina. Eksperimentalna i kontrolna grupa su inicijalno ujednačene na osnovu stepena slušnog oštećenja, komunikativne sposobnosti, IQ-a, uzrasta, pola i školskog uspeha. Tokom petomesečnog svakodnevnog učešća u radu komunikativne radionice, eksperimentalna grupa je učila srpski znakovni jezik. Kontrolna grupa tokom ovog perioda nije bila izložena tretmanu. Po eksperimentu, grupe su retestirane u pogledu komunikativnih sposobnosti (Skala komunikativnih sposobnosti) i upoređene po školskom uspehu.

Rezultati su potvrdili efekat učenja srpskog znakovnog jezika na unapređenje verbalne receptivne i ekspresivne sposobnosti, globalne komunikativne sposobnosti i školskog uspeha. U istraživanju je takođe potvrđena validnost, pouzdanost i diskriminativnost Skale komunikativne sposobnosti.

Ključne reči: *oštećenje sluha, znakovni jezik, verbalni, bilingvalni, školski uspeh*

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The role of sign language in enhancement of communicating skills and academic achievement of hearing impaired children

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Controverse about the effects which the Sign Language of deaf has on their communicative and educational achievement is the subject of actual research. For the first time the effects of Serbian Sign Language are investigated. The sample was made of 60 subjects. The subjects were children with severe hearing impairments – more than 80 dB – aged 8 to 12 years and divided into a control and an experimental group. Before the beginning, the experimental and the control group were made equal in terms of the degree of hearing loss, communication abilities, IQ, age, sex and school achievement, and after the experiment their communicative ability was retested by means of the Communication Competence Scale and their school achievement was compared. The research scheme applied in the study is an experiment with parallel groups. The experimental group participated in a communication workshop on a daily basis for five months and learned Serbian sign language through various tasks and games. No activities were carried out with the control group. The data were statistically interpreted by means of the repeated measures two-factor analysis of variance.

The results confirm that learning and improving Serbian Sign Language has positive effects on the promotion of verbal competence (receptive and expressive), global communicative competence and school achievement .

The study has also confirmed that the Communication Competence Scale is valid, reliable and discriminative.

Key words: hearing impairment, children, sign, verbal, bilingual, school achievement

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